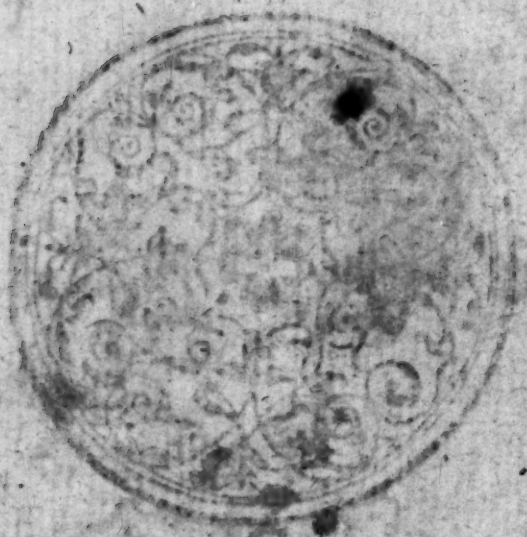
PROFITABLE INSTRVCTIONS FOR THE MANVRING, Sowing, and Planting of Kitchin Gardens.

Very profitable for the commonwealth and greatly for the helpe and comfort of poore people.

Gathered by *Richard Gardner* of *Sbrewsburie.*

Imprinted at London by Edward Allde for Edward White, dwelling at the little North doore of Paules at the signe of the Gunne. 1599.



BOUND BY RIVIERE.

The Author his Preface, to his louing neighbours and friends, within the towne of Shrewſburie in the Countie of Salop. R. G. wiſheth all happines and felicitie in Chriſt Jeſus.

RIght welbeloued in Chriſt Ieſus, neighbours and friends of this my natiue ſoile of *Shrewſburie*, I wiſh you all felicitie and happineſſe in the true knowledge of our redemption in the merits of our onely Sauiour Ieſus Chriſt, to whom the Father, Sonne and Holy ghoaſt, be all honor, praiſe and thankes for euermore. Beloued it is generallie knowne vnto all men in this towne, that I haue euer in good minde, deſired the proſperitie of the ſame, and in all good actions to my power and knowledge haue preferred the ſame, without deſire of lucre or gaine thereby, and did alwayes deſire to doe the vttermoſt of my skill, as well to the common cauſes, as alſo to priuate mens workes, and now in my olde age, or laſt dayes, I would willinglie take my laſt farewell with ſome good inſtructions to pleaſure the generall number: as for ſpirituall inſtructions and good aduertiſments therein, I leaue you to the good admonitions of the godlie Cleargie, and to your good proceedings in the ſame, which God graunt for his mercies ſake, Amen. Amongſt all the practiſes, knowledges and experiences which euer I receiued from Gods mercies in temporall bleſſings, I doe vndoubtedly perſwade my ſelfe, that my practiſe and experience in Garden ſtuffe, or the good benefits therein, dooth beſt benefit, helpe and pleaſure the generall number of people, better then any other practiſe that euer I tooke in hand in temporall cauſes whatſoeuer. And therefore good neighbours and friends of this my natiue ſoyle, accept of this my ſhort and ſimple penning of this my practiſe and experience in Gardening cauſes heerein mentioned. And if any other man, now or heereafter finde occaſion to better in writing any thing which I haue omitted for wante of full perfection by experience therein, I doe moſt hartely deſire him, (that ſo ſhall finde cauſe to better

any thing omitted by me or amend any thing by me penned) ſo to doe, that God may be glorified in his good gifts, the generall number the better comforted, and the poore the better releeued with Garden ſtuffe: whereas yet in this Countie of Salop, Gardening ſtuffe is to ſmall purpoſe, but I hope in God as time ſhall ſerue, my good beginning will be an occaſion of good proceedings therein, and no doubt (beloued) if any man will hartely deſire to doe good in theſe actions, then vaine, fruitleſſe and ſuperfluous things may be taken out of good Gardens and ſundry good commodities, to pleaſure the poore planted therein, then no doubt the Almightie God will the better bleſſe your encreaſe, and bleſſe your walking in your Garden in that minde, and then no doubt but your good conſcience will delight you as well as the great bleſſings that God will bleſſe the garden withall. Then ſhall you no doubt viſibly behould in your Garden the bleſſed fauour and mercy of our moſt mercifull God to your euerlaſting comfort, not onely in the great encreaſe there to beholde, but alſo otherwayes to your great comfort, which I omit at this preſent. And when you make ſales to the poore, conſider you are the Lords Stewards to ſell with conſciences, and to lend and giue: alſo doe it willinglie, for we haue the vnfailable promiſe of God for dubble recompence, if we ſo fauourablie will performe to all, and ſpecially to the poore and needie, which God graunt for his mercies ſake, we may haue grace to doe, and alſo to haue a ſpeciall care to ſatiſfie, content or paye the tithes therof to the miniſters of the holy worde, and not to ſuffer a bad cuſtome to corrupt the conſcience therein, which God forbid. And alſo I deſire thee good Reader to beare with my groſſe and ſimple penning in ſo good a cauſe, and willingly to accept my good will therein. And in ſo dooing I ſhall thinke my trauaile herein to be well beſtowed, and my good purpoſe the better performed, which God graunt for his mercies ſake. *Amen.*

Edward

BOUND BY RIVIERE.

Edward Thornes Gent. in commendation of the worke, and the Author thereof.

HE that deſires with skilfull hand,
to frame a Garden plot:
And to manure and make it apt,
for Herbes that ſerue the pot,
Or choiſe to make of Seeds and Plants,
and beſt of both to know:
And them in ſeaſonable time,
to plant, to ſet, and ſowe.
Let him peruſe this little Booke,
which vndertakes the charge,
Of all the fore recited points,
to ſhew the courſe at large.
Of Carrets firſt, and Cabbage cloſe,
and how to keepe them ſound:
And Parſnips alſo to preſerue,
and Turnips faire and round.
Of Lettice next, and garden Beanes,
and Onions of the beſt:
Of Cowcombers and Artichockes,
and Radiſh with the reſt.
Theſe and ſuch other hearbes and ſeedes,
hath *Gardner*, in good will:
Vnto *Sallopian* neighbours his,
entreated of with skill.
His tallent lent he dooth not hide,
if all were vnderſtood,
But ſets it foorth with willing minde,
to doe his neighbours good.

The poore which late were like to pine,
and could not buie them bread:
In greateſt time of pennurie,
were by his labours fed.
And that in reaſonable rate.
when Corne and coine was ſcant,
With Parſnep and with Carret rootes,
he did ſupplie their want.
The riche likewiſe and better ſorte,
his labours could not miſſe,
Which makes them many times to thinke,
that *Sallop* London is,
Then riche and poore in friendly ſorte,
giue *Gardener* all his due,
Who ſhewes himſelfe in all his actes,
ſo kinde a friend to you.
And wiſh as he dooth well deſerue,
his welfare and his health,
That hath ſo greatly profited,
Sallopians commonwealth.

BOUND BY RIVIERE.

How to make choyce of the best Carrets, to plant for good seedes, and how and when to plant them.

After the Sunne his entring into Libra about the twelfth of September, then prepare your ground readie to set your Carrets, for seede, make choise of the fairest Carrets and best, yellow colours, to the number as you will set your beds, being made ready before you take vp the Carrets, euery bed being a yard and a quarter broad, then set your Carrets in two rowes, one row on either side the bed, sixe or seauen ynches from the edge of the bed, and full three quarters of a yard one from another.

Then haue you nothing to doe with them vntill about the last of Aprill, at which time they will bee growen about a yard in height: then you haue néede to take care of them for the winde will easily breake them by the ground, then must you prepare some kinde of packe-thréed, or lynen thréed to set about them as a girdle, about two foote high from the earth as néed shall require by the growing of the braunches: gird some higher then other some: Then shortly after you must haue stakes in a readines, and as the Carrets must stand one against the other in the bed: so likewise the stakes must stand one against the other, to euery foure Carrets two stakes. The stakes must bee a yard and a halfe aboue the ground, and a sure holde within the earth for danger of winde: then must you prepare packethréed or other thréed to goe from stake to stake all the length of the bed: one course of lines must be about two foote high, and another course of lynes must be néere the top of the stakes, so that there must bee two courses of lynes on the vtter side of the stakes on both sides the bed. Then you must haue crosse lynes, to euery two Carrets a crosse lyne made fast to the side lynes, the crosse lynes must be both aboue and beneath, as the side lynes doe goe, and a

crosse

crosse rod to euery two stakes tyed fast with some lynnen thrēd or thrumbes: then both the vpper course and nether course of the rods and the short lynes must haue a lyne going amidst of the bed, so that by that meanes euery Carrets branches will stand in a square both in the vpper and neather course of rods and lynes, in sure manner for the winde. If this bee not done perfectly, the losse of Carret sædes, will be more in vallue then the charges of stakes, roddes and lines. The stakes must be set in this manner: First two stakes at the end of the bed, then ouerpasse foure Carrets, and in the middest betwéene two Carrettes set a stake on either side the bed, and the lines & rods as aforesaid, then as the Carret branches doe grow, they must be somewhat tended to kéep them in good order within the lines: this being done about the last of August, the Carret sædes will begin to be ripe, and as they doe change to some browne colour, so to be cut from time to time, vntill the last be sufficiently ripe about the first of October: Then place the Carret sædes as you doe cut them on a Chamber floore to dry, and when they be dry, beate the sædes out with small staues or best with the edge of a lath, and clense them from the composte or refuse as you finde best by experience, with riddle and siue. There are thrée kindes of Carrets, two of them are profitable and the the third is not: The great long yellow Carret, and the great short Carret are principall good, but the common or wilde Carret, which is pale yellow coloured and small and long, is to be refused, for they yéeld small profit, neither are they so good meate as the other two kindes by much. The sædes of the two best kindes of Carrets doe chaunge into diuerse colours, and if you chuse a roote of any colour that doth best like you, then set the same for sæde, and so shall you haue store of rootes of that colour that so is set for sæde when time serueth: if you doe not make choyse of the best Carrets and set them for sædes as aforesaide, then your sædes are very bad and not profitable to be vsed by any, but deceiueth the sower

and

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and yéeldeth not so good rootes as the set roote séedes doe by much.

How to haue principall good Cabadge seedes to sow, whereby you may haue good store of good Cabadges as time serueth.

When you haue Cabadges in your garden that be ripe to cut, make your choise of the best and faitest Cabadges for séede in this manner, that you may haue the benefit of the best Cabadges and good séede of the same stocks or rootes. Also when your Cabadges bee ripe, take a hand saw and cut the Cabadge off, as neare to the Cabadge as you can, and haue so much of the stocke as you may: but take heede least you rent the stocke in cutting it with the sawe, you must cut those Cabadges which you would so preserue for seedes in the new of the Moone, of the first ripe Cabadges, and so let them grow to beare séedes the yeere following, and that seede will be as good as may be (whatsoeuer is said to the contrary) And if you desire to haue much Cabadge seedes to sowe and to sell: then your best way is to prouide some place in the Garden where the shadow of them may doe least harme to other seedes or fruites. Then prepare the ground in narrow beds and take vp the cabadge rootes with as much earth at the roote as you can in the new of the Moone in October: and place them one row in a bed almost a yard a sunder, and then another row in an other bed likewise: so that euery row or euery roote be almost a yard one from another, and then let them stand vntill they be growen almost a yard high, then beset the braunches with rises and gird the braunches and rises, with a stringe of packe threed or such like, or els the weight of the braunches and the winde will breake them to the losse of the séedes: and when the séedes doe beginne to be ripe, then take heede to them, for the birds called the Bull Finch will destroy them sodainely, vnlesse

you do prouide to saue the seedes with nettes to be set theron sundry wayes as seemeth you best to doo: and when your Cabadge Seedes bee ripe, cut them and dry them, cleanse them and kéepe them vntill the best times to sowe them: of which times I will make mention at large, as heereafter followeth in order, if you take héede to choose the principalll Cabadges for seed as aforesaid, you shall both the better pleasure your selfe, and doo good to the common wealth: Also let not gaine nor deceipt alter, nor corrupt a good conscience heercin to the hurt of any.

How to make your best choyse for Parsnep seedes.

PRepare such place in your Garden as is most conuenient for the setting of Parsneps for séeds, first digge and make your ground ready in beds, like as you would sowe any other séedes, then make choise of the faireſt Parsnep roots, and plant them in the beds arowe of roots on either side the bed, about fiue inches from the edge of the bed, and a rowe of rootes along the midst of the bed or beds, and set euery roote so néere as you can, to be xv. inches one from another, and when the first séedes doe begin to be ripe, then cut them daily as cause requireth: for the séedes of Parsneps are very apt to fall when they be ripe, to the losse of the best séede (if they be not heedfully looked vnto.) Thus doone, you shall haue good Parsnep seedes to pleasure any person in that behalfe, otherwise it is not so good nor so profitable.

The best way to haue principall seedes of Turneps to sowe.

THere be sundry kindes of Turneps, and to write thereof particularlie would be somewhat tedious: but the best

beſt kinde for the common wealth, is the large round Turnep, which are but of late come to this Countie of Salop. The beſt way to haue excellent ſeeds of thoſe Turneps, is thus: Make the beds a yarde and quarter bedade, then chooſe the onely round and faire rootes, and ſet them three quarters of a yarde one from another, two rowes in a bed.

Theſe ſeeds will not abide or brooke any binding or ſupporting of them: but your beſt way is to let them growe in their owne kinde, and let them fall to the earth, if they will by nature, and when the ſeeds do begin to be ripe, take heede, for ſundry kindes of birdes will deuoure it, keepe it with netts or otherwiſe, which I omit to your beſt conſideration therein: and when the ſeeds be fully ripe, cut them and drye them to your purpoſe: your beſt time to ſet them for ſeedes, is in the new of the Moone, in October or Nouember.

The beſt meanes to haue principall Lettice ſeedes, which will be both great, harde and white Cabbadge Lettice.

There be ſundry kindes of Lettice, the one is principall, the other two are indifferent, and the fourth is the wild Lettice. The beſt are very white ſéedes: the ſecond are ruſſet white ſéedes, and are called Lumbard Lettice: the third are black ſéedes, ſome of all theſe three ſorts will cloſe, but the perfect white is the beſt. This ſorte is to be choſen and the ſéedes thereof to be ſowed, and when the Lettice are young and ſmall, then you muſt take the wéedes cleane from them, and alſo you muſt wéede ſo many of the Lettice away vntill they be two or three inches a ſunder, and when thoſe remaining, do touch almoſt one another, then drawe away more of them vntil they be vi. or viii. inches a ſunder, then they muſt growe vntill they be cloſed, and if there be any which ſéeme that they will not cloſe, take them away, and let thoſe which are beſt cloſed remaine for Séede,

and so from yeare to yeare euer choose the best closed sorte: and you shal haue such Cabadge or closed Lettice, by these meanes in two or three yeares the best that may bee had. This being mine own order for close Lettice séede, I commonly haue such Lettice, that many doe say there are not the like to be had in London, or so good. The manner of sowing or tymes when to sowe, I omitte vntill in order in this my treatise it shall more at large appeare.

The best way to obtaine seede Beanes for Gardens.

There be three kindes of Beanes, whereof there is but one perfect good for Gardens: that is the great and large white Beane, and when your Beanes are fully ripe, choose yearely the greatest of them for séede, and you shall finde great profit in so doing, if you haue cause to sowe many of them, and your Beanes will proone very profitable in the common wealth.

For to haue good Onion seedes.

About the first of February when you perceiue the extremity of winter to be past, and the weather somewhat faire, then take your Onions & set them for séedes in the new of the Moone, where the Sun is alwaies to shine in his course both Winter and Summer: and when they growe high, dresse them with rises or roddes for breaking with winde: and when the séede is ripe, dry it well in the heate of the Sunne, then let it remaine with the pulse or refuse till after the first of February, I desire that all which would sow Onion or others aforesaid in Gardens, to prouide séedes of their own growing & not to be deceiued yearely as commonly they be, to no small losse in general to all this Land, by those which be common sellers of

Garden

Garden ſéedes, I cannot omitte nor ſpare to deliuer my minde, concerning the great and abhominable falſhoode of thoſe ſortes of people which ſell Garden ſéedes: conſider this much, admit that all thoſe which be deceiued in thys land yérely, in buying of olde and dead ſéedes for their gardens, had made their accompts of their loſſes: Firſt their money paide for falſe and counterfeite ſéedes, their great loſſes in manuring and trimming their Gardens, and the rents paide for Gardens throughout this land: then conſider how many thouſands are yearely deceiued in this manner by them, and alſo conſider howe many thouſand poundes are robbed yearely from the common wealth by thoſe Catterpillers: I doe vndoubtedly perſwade my ſelfe if a true accompt might be had thereof, thoſe that doe willingly deceiue others by falſe ſéedes, do robbe the common wealth of a greater ſumme then all other the robbing théeues of this whole land doe by much, and more worthy in conſcience to be executed as the moſt notorious théeues in this land, (one other profeſſion of people excepted.) And although the lawes of this realme as yet take no holde whereby to puniſh them, the almighty God doth beholde their monſtrous deceipt, and except thoſe doe repent with ſpeed, both God and man will abhorre them as outragious théeues: The Almighty God turne theyr hearts or confound ſuch falſe proceedinges againſt the common wealth: And alſo I woulde wiſhe all thoſe that are ſéede ſellers would haue a care to ſell good ſeedes for Gardens, would alſo haue a care to ſell in reaſon and conſcience, for the dearth of Seedes for Gardens is a great hindrance to the profit of Gardens, and a great loſſe to the common wealth. Alſo my good wil ſhal not be wanting to do good therin, whiles it ſhall pleaſe God that I doe remaine here in this life, his holy will be done at his good pleaſure. There be many other ſeedes do belong to gardens of leſſe accompt & ſo common in vſe: that I purpoſe to omit leauing them to the practiſe of others which vſe Gardens,

because I desire not to bee tedious, but to procéede to my speciall purpose in those causes which best do concerne and benefit the common wealth, which God graunt for his mercie sake.

And before good sædes (prouided as aforesaid) be sed or sowed in any garden, I wish you to prepare to mucke or make your garden sufficient ranke to receiue such sæds as is conuenient, or els you make spoile of good sædes to your owne losse, and then shall you misse greatlye the profit of your garden in your house kéeping: you must haue a speciall care to mucke well your garden once in two yeares, or else you shall lose more in the profit of the Garden, then the mucke is worthe by much: if your Garden be pared, and made cleane from wéedes about the first of Nouember, then it is good to laye your muck thereon all Nouember, and till the midst of December, and if you can so prepare your garden in this time as aforesaid, then it is best, for to fallow or digge it so farre as you haue so mucked, and in so doing, your Gardens will be most excellent to receiue good sædes in the last end of February or in March, according to the nature of the sædes therin to be sowed: and if you omit the dunging and fallowing the Garden till after the feast of Christ Iesus, I take it best (as I finde by experience) thus to doe. When you purpose to sowe your garden, some fewe dayes before, let it bee cleane pared and the wéedes carried to some conuenient place in the Garden to rotte, then mucke well if there be cause that yeare, then digge the garden very small, and as you digge it, picke out the rootes of the wéedes as cleane as you can, and rake it well, then will it be in good order to sowe: but the first manner of fallowing and dunging is best, if you doe not omit the time: and when all the parings and wédings all the whole yéere is well rotten, then it will be very fine and good earth to make leuell or plaine any part of the Garden and is very good to rancken the Garden in wante of other mucke.

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BOUND BY RIVIERE.

A declaration of diuers manners of ſeedes to be ſowed in Gardens, and a reaſon by experience which is the beſt maner and moſt profitable.

There bee two manner of ſowing of Gardens heere in this towne of Sallop, and as I finde by experience thoſe two maners vſuall & common, are very vnprofitable. The one maner is to open the bed and ſet the earth on both ſides, then to ſowe the ſéedes on the bed, then to draw with a Rake the earth from both ſides to couer the ſéedes, but when the ſéedes doe growe in ſight, there is nothing growing within a quarter of a yarde to the edge of the bed, whereby much ground is loſt on both ſides of the bed, and very vnprofitable to the owner.

The ſecond manner of vſuall and common ſowing of Gardens, is when the bed is made, the ſéedes are ſowed theron, and then earth is ſifted thervpon, to couer the ſéeds, and when the ſéedes be ſprong and begin to growe, they be ſo ebbe vnder the earth, that euery ſmall froſt or colde raine which commeth dooth deſtroy the new ſpring of the ſéeds, and ſome times all is loſt thereby.

A third way there is, but not vſuall or common, which is when the bed is ready made, the ſéeds are ſowed thereon, then one taketh the Rake & choppeth the téeth of the Rake very thicke ouer all the bed, then the ſéedes doe fall into the hoales which the téeth of the Rake did make, and thereby many ſéedes doe fall in one hole, and doe deſtroy one another, except you doe remedie that by pulling ſome of them away the firſt weéding. The only beſt way to ſowe beds in gardens as I did euer finde by experience, is when the bed is made, to take a ſtaffe of the greatnes of a mans thombe or ſomewhat greater, of a yarde and a halfe long, making the ende thereof ſomewhat ſharpe, and then with the ſharpe end thereof ſtrike a ſmall Rigall or Gutter on eyther ſide of the bed, within two or three Inches of the edge of the bed, and about an Inche deepe, then

ſowe

sowe your sædes in those two gutters somewhat thin, then strike other two rigals or gutters in like manner, and so by two and by two till you come to the midst of the bed, and those gutters must be made foure or fiue inches a sunder according to the nature of the sædes which you doe sowe: so that the bed ready made being a yarde and quarter broad will take for Onion sædes seauen gutters or rowes, and for Carrets and Parsneps likewise seauen, and for Turneps fiue gutters is sufficient on either side the bed, one in the midst, and then two other, as you may well see the places where: but for expedition in sowing time, the best way is, as one person doth strike the gutters or rowes with the staffe, so let another follow in sowing the rowes, and you shall finde great expedition therein, for two persons in this manner will sowe more in two or three howres, then two persons will or can sowe otherwise in a whole daye, and this kinde of sowing dooth saue the one halfe of the sædes, and defendith the sædes best from weather, because it is reasonable deepe in the ground: you must haue a speciall care that the rowes be stroken straight, and you must take hæde to sowe the rowe or gutter first stroken, before you strike another rowe or gutter, for the striking of the second rowe will fill the first with earth, that it will be to ebbe to be sowed after, then it is both comely and profitable I doe assuredly proove by experience there is no manner of sowing so perfectly good as this manner is, for all kinde of sædes, but onely Pumpions, Cucumbers, Beanes and Radish sædes, must be other wayes set further a sunder as reason and experience doe agrée therein, and in manner hereafter more at large is expressed: and when your sædes be sowed in rigols or rowes in manner aforesaid, then they are to be couered thus: take the Rake and with the head thereof drawe it verye light ouer the Rigols along the bed, vntill the bed be plaine and the Rigols filled, with the backe side of the head of the Rake, and if you then doe beate them plaine with the head of a shouell, the beds will

be

be the more comely, and bréd lesse wéedes by much.

The manner how and when to sowe Carret seeds, and what grownd is best to their liking, and the manner to vse them in their growing.

FIrst sée that your grownd be sufficient ranke as afore-said, then sow your Carret séeds very thin in the rigols or rowes as aforesaid, the best time is about the last of Februarie, or beginninng of Marche, when the weather is seasonable and faire, then you néede not to care for the age of the Moone, so that it be not within thrée dayes of the change, for I doe perfectly know by experience, that anye time else is not amisse, so that the weather be drie and faire. Carrets do best like in a drye ground: and if the garden be in shadowe or somewhat wet at sowing time, then it is not perfect good for Carrets. Such ground is better to sowe Parseneps and Cabbages in, then Carrets, for the Carrets will mislike in the Spring time, and also be eaten with wormes that bréd in themselues, by their owne kinde and nature: and when your Carrets be faire and young aboue the ground, then you must prepare people to wéede: when the wéeds are able to be taken vp, then must you haue speciall care to the Carrets that growe in the rowes or other wayes, for you must wéede or take out of them, till there be two inches betwéene euery one of them, and throwe those drawne Carrets away with the wéedes, if you doe take pitty to pull them out, or detract the time too long before you do wéede them as aforesaid, your Carrets will be very small, and yéeld you small profit, you must wéede them well from weeds as neede dooth require, and so sone as they be of any bignes, about Midsomer you must drawe away so many of the Carrets till those that remaine be at the least thrée or foure inches a sunder, and also if any of the Carrets do happen to shoote to beare seed pull them vp likewise, for the best seeds of Carrets, some of them will shoote, & must

be takē out least they hinder the rest that grow, throw them away, if you misse so to do, your Carrets will be small to your purpose: The good Carrets which are to be drawn from the rest, will easily bee drawen into a good ground with hand, and the easier to bee drawen in the fore noone and best after a shower of raine. And you may haue good profit by those Carrets so drawen and sowed, for they are nouelties and desired of many so timely in the yéere. Then about the twentith of July, your Carrets in a good ground will be somewhat faire to sell: and if you sell them then or shortly after, so that you take them vp before the fourtēnth of August, you may as you rid the ground of Carrets, sow Turnips séede or Radish séede in their place, so that you haue the best kinde of Turnip séede to sow, and in so doing you may haue two croppes euery yere and both with good profit. And if it happen that the Carret séedes doe faile in the spring time by hardnes of weather, or by wormes of the earth: Then about the midst of May or the end of May you may set Cabbadge plants in those places, where the Carrets doe want, and in want of Cabbadge plants you may sowe good Turnip séedes, or Radish séedes thereon. And thereby to haue good profit: Also the short kinde of Carrets will grow in worse and colder ground then the long Carrets will, and doe well agrée with the clay Land also.

How and when is best to sow and plant, to haue good Cabbages, both timely about Midsomer and late in the yeere.

IF you will haue timely Cabbages, then sow your Cabbage séeds in Rigols as afore said about the last of August three or foure daies before the full of the Moone, where they may haue the warmnes of the Sunne in winter, so néere as you can, and kéepe them cleane from weeds, then let them grow, till three or foure daies before the ful Moon

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in March or Aprill next after, then set your Cabbage plants a yard a sunder, and as you choose plantes to set te, choose the fairest and likelyest of them for your purpose, for the small and refuse plantes will growe to bee small Cabbages, and as many as doe seeme eyther wilde or very small throwe them away, for the losse is not great, and in this manner you may haue timely close and hard Cabbages: Also it is a principall time to sowe Cabbages in February or March, three or foure daies before the full of the Moone as aforesaid, then sowe the seedes very thinne in rowes, and keep them cleane from weeds, and when they be faire and large to plant, in May or about the first of June, is best to plant them three or foure daies before the full of the Moone, and if necessity doe compell you, it will serue the whole quarter after the ful of the Moone: And also as they growe, from time to time take care to kill the wormes which eate the leaues: and take heede that no leaues bee broken of those which you would haue to bee Cabbages, for it is hurtfull to the closing of the Cabbages. And when the first planted Cabbages be ripe, sell or spend them shortly, for within fourteene daies after they be hard they wyll growe so fast within that they will rent and cleaue a sunder, and so perrish and rot: And when your Cabbages doe ripe and be hard sell them or spend them, for there is small profit to keepe them, because the snailes and other wormes doe pearce them dayly, but those which doe close farre in the yeare in September and October may bee better kept in Winter for your purpose, but of al wormes or caterpillers knaues, which are the greatest deuourers of Cabbages and doe consume many of them at one time: those catterpillers doe neuer repent, vntill they come to Tyburne or the gallowes. Therefore take good care to your enclosures for your better safety,

For sowing of Parseneps, and best vsing of them.

SOme will sowe Parsnep seeds at Michaels tide, to haue timely Parseneps, and dooth serue their purpose, to haue them about twenty dayes sooner then those which do sowe in Februaryor Marche, but it is not best to sowe many in that order, but a few for noueltie: but to sowe to haue best profit, as when the weather is faire in Februarie or in Marche, sow your Parseneps, not respecting the age of the Moone, but the goodnes of the weather, and when they be ready to weede, haue care to weede them cleane in time: if they be too thicke sowed, pull them out also with the weeds till euery Parsnep be two inches a sunder at the least, then weed them as cause is, and let them growe till they bee to serue your turne, Parseneps will growe well in worse ground then Carrets, and reasonably well in colde Gardens: and if you doe sowe your Parsneps in rigols as my accustomed manner is, it is best for your purpose and profit, and this kinde of sowing in Rigols dooth saue the better halfe of the seedes of any kinde whatsoeuer, as by experience is prooued.

For sowing of Turneps, and the best time when.

IF you desire to haue timely Turneps, you may do thus, a weeke before the full Moone, or a weeke after the full Moone, in the end of Aprill or in Maye, sowe your Turnep seeds, and when they are ready to weed, then pull out with the weeds so many of the Turneps, till the rest of the Turneps be a hand breadth a sunder, and as they do growe ripe about Midsomer, drawe the greatest first, to make them thinner all ouer, & when they be of any greatnes, sell or spēd them away, for those timely sowed Turneps will not tarry good but a few dayes: for they will be hard roots, & be eaten with

BOUND BY RIVIERS.

with wormes, and growto ſéedes, and ſo will many Turneps which bee ſowed before Midſommer. But thoſe which are ſowed in July and to the 14. of Auguſt, will remaine good all winter. And when they be to ſerue your turne, take the greateſt firſt, and let the reſt remaine, and they will encreaſe much, when they haue ſome libertie, and at all times it is to bee choſen, to ſowe and wéede as aforeſaid: & looke from what ground you take your firſt fruits away before the 14. day of Auguſt, you may thereon ſowe good Turnep ſéedes to good profit. But if you ſowe after the 14. of Auguſt, it is to no good purpoſe, but to haue ſmall Turneps little worth, and empaire your ground for no profit, you may in this manner haue two croppes of Turneps in one place of lande in one yeare, and both perfect good.

The beſt meanes to haue principall cloſe Lettice, and to haue them as timely as is poſſible.

THe firſt of September, or within fourteene daies then nert after, is beſt to take your Lettice ſéedes and ſowe them in a drie banke or drieſt place in the garden reaſonable thinne, weed them cleane when there is cauſe, and let them grow as they do prooue, till three or foure daies before the full of the moone in March, then take them vp and plant them in newe digged grounde ſixe or eight inches aſunder, and keepe them cleane from weeds, and you ſhall haue timely Lettice. And by this meanes I haue yearelie ſuch cloſe or cabidge Lettice, better cannot be had, and they will be readie ſome yeares in Aprill, and the beginning of May, I do alſo ſowe Lettice ſeeds in Februarie and March, in manner aforeſaid, and plant them againe as aforeſaide. And therby I haue principall cloſe Lettice: till Midſommer you may haue very good Lettice, and not remooue them. So that they be well aſunder, but the other manner is beſt. And keepe ſome of the beſt of them for ſeeds: my

Lettice be yearely solde for two a penny, for one of them is a reasonable dish for a table, and as white as is possible, and many doo say, the like Lettice are not to be had in London. And I do suppose, that this kind of Lettice is not common to be had in London as yet, or else the Gardiners there no doubt do not carefully prouide for principall Lettice. But if any request me for principall Lettice seeds, I haue readie to performe his desire, whiles they doo endure vnsolde, yearely if it please God, whiles I remaine liuing.

The nature and qualitie of Garden beans, and how you may haue best profit by them.

IF you desire to haue timely beans to serue your purpose, as a fewe for nouelties, set them about the middest of December, where the sunne hath some power in the Garden. And if you desire to haue profit by beanes, this may be your best course, in any shadow Garden, or vnder the shadow of fruite trees, where nothing will growe but nettles and other wæds, pare cleane that ground about the middest of Januarie, or all Februarie, and then digge the said ground, and in digging thereof, let the rootes of wæedes or nettles be cleane picked out, then set your beans therein. And as there is cause weede them cleane, & when the beanes be faire blowed fiue or six ioynts of them, then you were best to pinch off about a handfull, or a span of the toppes of them with your hand, or cut them away, but they will more easier and sooner be pinched then cut. Then by this means the beanes so pinched or cut, will stand stiff of themselues, that there breedeth no rises nor boughes to bee sticked amongst them, to keepe them for breaking with the winde. And they will also beare the more beanes, and the sooner will be ripe, because there be no rises or boughs to shadow them. But if it happen that great tempestes of winde or raine do throw some of them downe. Then take

a fewe

a fewe risses or sprigges to support them which so doo fall, and in this manner, of one pecke of beanes to set, I haue receiued sirteene peckes of seasonable drie beanes in gaine, In shadow ground where nothing else will grow but nettles, and other weedes vnder trees, those beanes so set in shadow places or vnder trees, must be set somewhat thin, about seuen or eight inches asunder. And in this manner they will beare beanes sufficient good store either to be eaten greene, or kept drie for seedes to be set againe.

Of Onyon seedes to be sowne.

The best time and season to sowe any one seeds in the marches of Wales, is about the first of March, when the weather is somewhat faire & seasonable, then prepare to sowe your Onyon seeds. And if your garden be dunged or fallowed in December as afore said, then it is most principal for sowing of Onyon seeds. And the drier the garden is, the sooner you may sowe it. And if it be somewhat wet and colde, then the longer you tarrie, the better it is. So that you doo sowe before the last of March, according as your garden doth proue in drinesse, for colde and wette earth is altogither bad for Onyon seed. And when your Onyon or Iubballes do beginne to ware somewhat readie to be vsed or spent, then make them reasonable thinne, for if they grow too thicke, they will bee very small, but if you drawe them reasonably, you shall haue faire Onyons and best for your profit. The best time to sowe Onyon seede, is a weeke before the full moone, and the weeke after. And best when the weather is very drie and faire.

The

The meanes to haue faire and large Cowcumbers, & the best order for them within this Countie of *Salop*, or in the marches of *Wales*.

ABout the last of Aprill, or the beginning of May, whē the weather prooueth to be somewhat faire & warme, then take the seedes of Cowcumbers and put them in new milke ouer night. And if the next day after prooue a faire Sunne shine day, take the seeds and put the milke and all in a pewter platter in the heate of the Sunne three or foure houres, then put thē into the earth where you would haue them to growe, and they will spring and appeare aboue the ground within foure or fiue daies. And if you do not so place them in the heate of the sunne, then the next day after their wetting in milke, set them in the earth likewise, and when they bee sprung aboue the grounde, the snailes and wormes will deuoure them, except you finde meanes to preuent them. The ground vpon which you sowe cowcumbers seede must be very ranke and faire, where the sun giueth best heate in the garden, or most principall in a faire banke, that sheweth it selfe to the noone sunne. If your cowcumber seeds do happen to grow too thicke, then take out the woorst till they be a yeard asunder, for the more roome they haue, the better they will beare the fairer fruites, you may remoue the plants of cowcumbers when they be young, and plant them in another place, conuenient as aforesaid: there are sundrie other means vsed with horse dung to set and plant cowcumbers, which is not to my liking, and which I omit, as not so good as aforesaid. And to haue milons, gourds, or pumpions, do the like as is expressed heerein by cowcumbers if the spring season, doo serue your purpose therevnto.

The

The meanes to haue principall faire Artichokes, and how to haue them all in Sommer time.

IF you desire to haue timely Artichokes, then take vppe your old rootes, in the latter halfe of September, or the first halfe of October, then chuse the fairest plants and pul them from the old rootes, then plant them in a very ranke earth, trenched about three quarters of a yard deepe, with dung mixt with some earth, and set your plants therein, and you shall haue timely Artichokes in the spring next following. And also in the beginning of March take vppe the olde rootes which haue borne fruites three times, then take the greatest plants and set them as aforesaid. Take also the middle sort of plants, and set them by themselues, likewise as aforesaid well dunged. So by this meanes I haue had faire and large Artichokes all the Sommer. And many of those which be set in September and October, as aforesaid, will beare faire Artichokes both betimes in the spring, and also in August and September the same yeare, best time of the age of the moone to plant them, is three or foure daies before the full of the moone. The olde rootes of Artichokes, and the small slippes growing on them, are not to be set for Artichokes, except you plant or set the small slippes for encrease, or to sell or giue for encrease to others, for commonly they will not beare fruites the first yeare that you do set them, there be sundrie kindes of Artichokes, the largest kinde is best to bee chosen for your purpose, there be but two kindes principall good heere in this lande to my knowledge. If you desire to haue great store of Artichokes to sell, then your best way is to make (as it were a nurcerie for plants) in this manner, make certaine bankes the greatnesse of a bushell, rounde like a loafe of breade, so that you may goe betwixt them, and set one plant in the toppe of euery hillocke, and from thence yearely chuse the fairest plants to set.

The meanes to prouide Radish rootes best for your profit.

IN March or Aprill where you haue sowed eyther Carets, or Parsneps, or both, whē your carets or Parsneps

are aboue ground, then you may perceiue wher the ground is bare, then set the seede of Radish a fewe, fiue or sixe in a bed, and so ouer all your beddes, if you so please, & when this radish rootes be readie, then take them away, for those tinely radish rootes will tarrie but a few daies good, for they will shoote for seede, and they will also hinder the growing of the other fruites, if you sowe Radish onely without mixing of any other hearbes or fruites, you may set them from March, till the first of August, at which time it is too farre in the yeare for that purpose. And if you do sowe radish by themselues, set them sixe inches asunder, and let them be kept cleane from weedes, and when they be readie to be spent, away with them as you may, for they will perish both by growing to seede, and also by wormes, if you do desire to prouide radish seedes for another yeare, your best way is to sowe a bedde, and when the rootes be readie to spend, leaue the best and fairest for seedes, and let them so left for seedes, be halfe a yard asunder, and when the seede doth beginne to be ripe, then the birdes will deuoure it, except you do prouide in time for safeguard thereof, and your radish for seedes must be sowed in beddes in the Moneth of March.

The best vse for Porret and Leekes.

BEcause Porrets and Leekes is a necessarie and profitable hearb for house-keeping, I cannot omit to write therein: if you desire to haue Porret for your purpose, then you must first haue good seedes therof, and to obtaine good seedes. In August or about the first of September, prepare your ground well mucked and well digged, in place where the sun hath reasonable power in the garden. Then take vp your Porret and set them before the twelfth of September, or else the Porret will not take sufficient roote to beare fruite the Sommer following, if you faile this to do, you shall not haue profitable seeds, for they will bee light and death, without perfect substance to growe when you sowe them. And also you do loose halfe the waight of seedes, which otherwise is to be had by timely setting of Porret, and the buyers are deceiued by those seedes of porret

ret which is set so late in the yeare. Parret seedes will growe in some shadowe place reasonable well and large. So that you do not sowe them too thicke. And the Parret for Leekes to be spent, will also proove wel in a shadow place, and you may set or plant them to be eaten or spent in Leekes when you please, in August, September, or October, do very well, but for seedes as aforesaid.

How to preserue and keepe Carret rootes, and to haue them readie to serue all the winter, and till the last of March next after withvery small charge.

IN the two moneths of October and Nouember, when you haue leisure in drie weather, then prouide a vessell or wine caske, or some other, then laye one course of sand on the bottome of the vessell two inches thicke, then a course of the carret roots. So that the rootes do not touch one an other, then another course of sand to couer those roots, and then another course of rootes, and in this manner vntill the vessell be full to the top, and if you haue a ground sellor, you may packe them in some corner in this manner, you must cut away all the branches of the carrets close by the roote, and somewhat of the small endes of the carrets, and they must be so packed in sande vnwashed and about the last of December, sometime when there is no frost, you must then vnpacke them againe, and then the caret rootes will begin to spring in the top of the roote, then if you desire to keepe them vntil a longer time, then you must pare off the vpper end of the roote, that they cannot spring any more in the top, and then packe them againe in sand as aforesaid, so may you keepe them well till Lent or Easter. And in this manner you may preserue and keep the rootes of Parsneps and the Turneps, for I haue proued it to be true and profitable. I could yet heerein take occasion to write of diuers rootes and hearbs for sallets, to be planted and sowed in gardens, which do not serue my purpose, for I rather desire to prouide sufficient victuals for the poore and greatest number of people, to relieue their hungry stomackes, then to picke dainty sallets, to proueke appetite to those that do liue in excesse, the which God amend.

Beloued in Christ Jesus, I desire you to accept of this my good enterprise, in respect I desire the benefite of the Commonwealth herein, and is a spectall meane to helpe and relieue the poore, as by experience was manifest in the great dearth and searsitie last past in this Towne of Salop and else where, for with lesse garden grounde then foure ackres planted with Carets, and about seuen hundreth close cabbeges, there were many hundreds of people well refreshed thereby, for the space of twentie daies when bread was wanting amongst the poore in the pinch or fewe daies before Haruest. And many of the poore said to me, they had nothing to eate but onely carrets and cabbeges, which they had of me for many daies, and but onely water to drinke. They had commonly fiue waye pounds of small close cabbidges for a pennie to the poore. And in this manner I did serue them, and they were wonderfull glad to haue them, most humbly praising God for them. And because I did manifestly see and knowe, that so little garden ground as lesse then foure ackers, did this great effect in the Common-wealth, and especially in helping the poore thereby. Therefore I desire all good and godly people to accept of my good will therein, and put in practise this my experience and knowledge herein mentioned. And then I haue my wished desire. That the almightie God may bee glorified in his owne workes, and the poore the better relieued thereby, and thus for Gods loue and your owne profit also. And if any person desire to know of one further then I haue heerein expressed, if you come to me, I hope you shal not want your desire, for as I was willing to write, so am I willing to instruct as many as will request my good will therein, most willingly while it please God I remaine in this mortall life to the end. And thus the almightie God bless your good proceedings therein.

It is not vnknowne to the cittie of London, and many other townes and cities on the sea coast, what great abundance of carets are brought by forreine nations to this land, whereby they haue receiued yearly great summes of mony

and

and commodities out of this land, and all by careleſnes of the people of this realme of England, which do not endeuor themſelues for their owne profits therein, but that this laſt dearth and ſcarſitie hath ſomewhat vrged the people to proue many wayes for their better releefe, wherby I hope the benefit of Carret rootes are profitable, I will reueale my knowledge herein: and firſt the vſe of them amongſt the better ſort by the Cookes. The Cookes will take Carrets deuided in peeces, and boile them to ſeaſon their ſtewed brothe, and doth wonderfull well therein as daily is knowne in ſeruice to the better ſort. Alſo Carret rootes are boyled with powdred Beefe, and eaten therewith: and as ſome do report, a few Carrets do ſaue one quarter of beefe in the eating of a whole beefe: and to be boiled and eaten with Porke, and all other boiled meate of fleſh amongſt the common ſort of people, & among the poorer ſort alſo, Carrets of red coullors are deſired of many to make daintie ſallets, for roaſt Mutton or Lambe with Vineger and Pepper. Alſo Carrets ſhred or cut ſmall one or two of them, and boiled in pottage of any kinde, doth effectually make thoſe pottage good, for the vſe of the common ſort. Carrets well boiled and buttred is a good diſh for hungrie or good ſtomacks. Carrets in neceſſitie and dearth, are eaten of the poore people, after they be well boyled in ſtead of bread and meate. Many people will eate Carrets rawe, and doe diſgeſt well in hungrie ſtomacks: they giue good nourriſhment to all people, and not hurtfull to any, whatſoeuer infirmities they be diſeaſed of, as by experience dooth proue by many to be true. Carrets are good to be eaten with ſalt fiſh. Therefore ſowe Carrets in your Gardens, and humbly praiſe God for them, as for a ſinguler & great bleſſing: ſo thus much for the vſe and benefit had in the commonwealth by Carrets. Admit if it ſhould pleaſe God, that any cittie or towne ſhould be beſieged with the enemy, what better prouiſion for the greateſt number of people can be, then euery garden to be ſufficiently planted with Carrets.

I doe deſire all people, which haue cauſe to ſell Garden fruites or ſeeds to the vſe of others, that they would ſell in

reason and conscience, and for their better instructions I haue herein mentioned a breefe rate, how they may well be affoorded and soulde, and how I doe make sale of fruites and seedes to others as herein is expressed. And so long as it shall please God I doe remaine in this mortall life, I will be ready to performe the same to the vttermost of my power in good will, to the benefit of the common wealth, and especially to the poore inhabitants of this towne of Shrewesburie.

The price of Carret seeds of both the best kindes: that is to say, the large yellow Carret and the great shorte yellow Carret, the best and faireſt roots chosen to set to beare seedes as before is expressed: my price of those principall Carret seedes, is after the rate of two shillings the ware pound, without deceipt.

Large yellow Carrets of those two best kindes after the rate of two pence the stone, ten ware weights to euery stone, and also the like large Carrets which I doe keepe and preserue in sande as aforesaid, till January, February, and Marche, my price is at iii.d. the stone.

The small roots of yellow Carrets, of both the best kinds at the rate of fiue ware pounds for a peny.

Principall close Cabbage seeds, after the rate of iiij.d. the ounce, the which seedes are hardly saued in this countie of Salop, for being deuoured with birds.

Faire and large close Cabbages, after the rate of two ware pounds for a penny, and the small close cabbages better cheape to the poore, as occasion shall serue.

Turneps seeds of the best and largest kinde, after the rate of xij.d. the pound.

Faire and large Turneps, at the rate of ij.d. the stone.

Principall garden Beanes of the best kinde, good & drye to set, after the rate of ij.d. the quart.

Like gardē beans greene to eat, at the rate of i.d. ỹ quarte.

Faire Hartichocks of the greatest sort, at i.d. a peece, and the other, two or three for i.d, as they proove in greatnes.

These aforesaid, & all other garden fruits, roots and seeds whatsoeuer, which I haue to sell, are at a reasonable price,

and

and perfect good without deceipt, and so many as will be content to buy with reason, come and welcome.

And if any other person desire to buy any store of principall carret seeds, as before is expressed, to sell for reason to others, to benefit the cõmon wealth, I am willing to serue his turne better cheape thẽ before is declared, because I am willing to procure the vse of carrets, knowne aswell to all people in this parte of England as Wales, which God graunt for the better helpe and comfort of the poore, and although I do not know in all this land where to buy the like carret seeds for v s. a pound, yet my price is vj. s. the ware pound, or lesse, as cause is to my liking, till the people may haue store of their owne growing for their gardens, which is my desire, if it may so please God.

An exhortation to loue, wherby all good works do effectually proceed, eyther to the glory of God, or benefit of the common-wealth.

BEloued, the holy word saith: That if we haue faith to remoue mountaines, if we haue not loue, it dooth not preuaile vs any thing. This loue required of vs, doth consist in few words, that is, Loue God aboue all things, & thy neighbour as thy selfe. To loue God aboue all things, is humbly to giue him most harty thankes for our creation & our redemption, in the merits of our only sauiour Iesus Christ, and also to loue him in a heartie desire, to obey him in the precepts conteined in his most holy worde, and also to loue him for all his benefits both spirituall & temporall, to loue him for his wonderfull prouidence of heauen & earth, and all that is therein, for the helpe & comfort of mankinde, and to loue thy neighbor as thy self, is to cherish him, and courteously to admonish and intreate him, to auoide sinne, & to comfort him with those blessings which the Lorde hath made thee steward of for that purpose: and when the Lord calleth thee to make accompt of thy Stewardship, if thou willingly doe indeuour thy selfe to performe the loue aforesaid, then true faith, and true repentance, will bring thee (as it were) hand in hand, to the presence of the Lord, where thou shalt make a ioyfull accoumpts, onely accepted in the merites of Christ Iesus.

This

This is the totall summe of thy Stewardship, whatsoeuer thou be, and if thou carelesse omit to doe thy office herein, thou makest a harde accompt for thy selfe, which God forbid, if it be his good pleasure therein. And therefore, loue God aboue all things, and thy neighbour as thy sele. And then I shall surely and effectually haue my desire herein, and greatly for the profit of the common wealth. And thus I desire thee good Reader, to take in good parte this my last farewell to my native soile of Shrewsburie, except I be vrged in conscience further to proceede, as cause and time dooth require therein, and for the better expelling of sinne, which is the onely hindrance of all good workes, let vs humbly end with hartie prayer to our heauenly Father, as followeth.

O Heauenly Father, haue mercie vppon this common-wealth and congregation, and graunt that we doe not resist nor quenche thy holy spirit any longer, but that we may vtterly abolish and forsake contention, ambition, vaine glory, and all manner of crueltie, periurie, and smooth dissembling ipocrisie, and all other greeuous sinnes dailye committed against thy deuine Maiestie: Graunt also O heauenly Father, that the Preachers and distributors of thy holy word and gospel, haue not cause any longer to mourne, lament, and greeue, in that they cannot preuaile against these notorious sinnes aforesaid, and many others daily committed, not in the space of fortie yeares past, to any good purpose, whereby sinne is growne to be rotten ripe, dayly vrging the presence of thy iudgements against vs, and graunt likewise if it be thy good pleasure, that our owne great number of bookes, wherein thy holy word is conteined, and by thy great mercie we do possesse them in peace many yeares past, that they be not witnesse against vs in the day of thy fearfull visitation. Graunt also for thy mercies sake, that all those which doe seeme to professe thy holy worde and Gospell, may also truely and effectually practise the same in their liues and conuersation, without shameles ipocrisie or blinde selfe loue. O Lorde behoulde and reforme the great multitude of seditious persons, that haue presumed into the place of auncient peace-makers, whereby thy holye worde and Gospell hath taken small effect in this commonwealth, for many yeares past, by reason thereof, O Lorde reforme their abuses, and shorten their contentious proceedings, for thine elect sake. Graunt also O heauenly father, that vnfained loue and charitie, may possesse the hearts of all men: and that sedition and blinde selfe loue may be vtterlye vanquished vnto Sathan, from whence it dooth proceede into the hearts of the vngodly, against the true peace of thy holy worde and Gospell. Grace mercy and peace from God our heauenly Father, be with vs all, now and euermore. Amen.

FINIS.